Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

No. 09-735

DEC 16 2009
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In The Supreme Court of the United States

JON D. ALEXANDER
est. 1959 Handyman,

Petitioner,

v.

LEE TAYLOR,
CHARLES E. SMITH, JR., et al.

Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the
Supreme Court of Virginia

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Jon D. Alexander
est. 1959 Handyman
316 Massie Street
Lexington, Virginia 24450
(540) 463-5931

Petitioner pro se

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Why was my petition filed on April 16, 2007 for a rehearing with IFF Agency secretary and 12 persons panel denied? First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

2. Why was my petition for a new trial, filed on April 28, 2007 in Rockbridge County Circuit Court denied? First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

3. Why was my case CL08000123-00 for conspiracy dismissed? First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and my Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the Constitution and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

LIST OF PARTIES

Petitioner: Jon D. Alexander, est. 1959 Handyman

Respondents: Charles E. Smith, Jr.; The Estate of Charles E. Smith, Sr., deceased; Lee Taylor; Jay W. Deboer; Nick A. Cristner; David B. Ashe; James Hollar; Victor Y. Traylor; Steve Paulk; Tim Kaine; Robert F. McDonnell

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OPINIONS AND ORDERS BELOW

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JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a). The judgment of the Supreme Court of Virginia of a Petition for Rehearing was entered on September 22, 2009. This Petition for Writ of Certiorari is timely filed within 90 days of that date.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Trogdon and Commonwealth, 72 Va. (31Gratt) 862 (1878). Where the Commonwealth failed to proved larceny by false Pretense the conviction cannot be upheld on grounds that the evidence at trial was sufficient to sustain a conviction of the common law crime of larceny by trick and that the jury instruction set forth all the elements of this crime an accused is entitled to be clearly informed of the charge against him. The Commonwealth cannot retrospectively argue that defendant should be guilty of a crime for which he was not prosecuted, and on which the jury was not instructed. Baker v. Commonwealth, 225 Va. 192, 355 S.E. 2d, 788 (1983).

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1. An intent to defraud.
2. An actual fraud.
3. Use of false pretense for the purpose of perpetrating the fraud.
4. Accomplishment of the fraud by means of the false pretense used for the purpose that is, the false pretense to some degree must have induced the owner to part with his property.

181.2-500. Applicable limitation. An Action brought under this section and 2-499 survives and hese was subject to the five year limitation in former 8 -24. Federate Garphics Cos. V. napotnik, 424 F.SUPP 291 (E.D. Va 1976). Malicious prosecution distinguished. Malicious prosecution involves wrongful conduct directed at a person which may indirectly damage property. The statutory action under this Section and 18.2-499 and this section only when malicious conduct is directed at ones business, not one's person, and the statute focuses upon conduct directed at property i.e. one's business and apply only to conspiracies resulting in business related damage. Buschi v. Kirven, 775 F.2d, 12.40, 4th cir 1985.

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his intent was to defraud. Riegert v. Commonwealth, 218 Va. 511, 237 S.E. 2d, 803 (1977).

COLOR OF LAW

The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right, misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under "Color of Law". Acts "under color of any law" of a state include not only acts done by state officials within the bounds or limits of their lawful authority, but also acts done without and beyond the bounds of their lawful authority; provided that, in order for unlawful acts of an official to be done under "color of law", the unlawful acts must be done while such official is purporting or pretending to act in the performance of his official duties, that is to say, the unlawful acts must consist of an abuse or misuse of power which is possessed by the official only because he is an official; and the unlawful acts must be of such a nature of character, and be committed under such circumstances that they would not occur but for the fact that the person committing them was an official then and therefore exercising his official powers outside the bounds of lawful authority. 42 V.S.C.A . 1993.

COLOR OF OFFICE

Pretense of official right to do act made by one who has no such right. An act under color of office is an act of an officer who claims authority to do the act by reason of his office when the office does not confer on him any such authority.

CONSTITUTIONAL TORT

Every person who under color of any stature, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any state or territory, subject or causes to be subject, any citizen of the United States or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and Laws shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. V.S.C.A. 1983 Color of law.

Open enforcement cases reflect only those complaints for which a departmental investigation has determined that sufficient evidence exists to establish probably cause on a violation of the law or regulations. Only those that have proceeded through an investigation to the adjudication stage are displayed. Complaints involving allegations of criminal activity and cases subject to alternative dispute resolution are not disclosure and therefore are not displayed. The D.O. POR Board error in explaining why

they would not investigate my case as a matter of fact, told me that they don't do investigation.

Defendants here had the burden of producing evidence tending to overcome plaintiff's prima face showing that the defendants violated the laws and the Constitution of the Commonwealth and the United States.

Amendment V (1791) No person shall be held for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in the time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the offense to be twice put in jeopardy against himself, no be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; not shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment VI (1791) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed which District shall have been previously ascertained by law and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have a compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Required Proof – The conspiracy statute does not require proof of actual malice, the statutes merely require proof of legal malice, i.e., that defendant acted intentionally, purposely, and without lawful justification. Commercial Bus. Sys. v. BellSouth Services, Inc. 249 Va. 39, 453 S.E. 2nd 2b1 (1995). In this case Allen Realty Corp. v. Holbert 227 Va, 441.318 S.E. 2d 592 1984. The defendants did show malice by perjuring and calling me a thief.

Elements of Offense – To recover in an action for conspiracy to harm a business, the Plaintiff must prove (1) a combination of two or more persons for the purpose of willfully and maliciously injuring Plaintiff in his business, and (2) resulting in damage to Plaintiff. To recover in an action under this section, plaintiff must prove (1) a combination of two or more persons for purpose of willfully and maliciously injuring plaintiff in his business and (2) resulting damage to Plaintiff. Saliba v. Exxon Corp., 865 F SUPP. 306 (W.D.Va. 1994) AFF'd, 62 F. 3rd 322 (4th cir. 1995).

This statutory action provides a remedy for wrongful conduct directed to the business. An injury to one's business is clearly an injury to one's property interest. Federate Graphics Cos. v. Napotnik, 424 F SUPP. 291 (E.D. Va. 1976). Picture Lake Campground, Inc. v. Holiday Inns, Inc., 497 7. SUPP 358 (E.d. Va 1980).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I, Jon D. Alexander (Handyman) met Mr. Charles Earl Smith, Jr. on April 16, 2002 at about 4:30 p.m. at Fisher Auto Parts. I was engaged in a conversation with a gentleman whom I had worked with earlier in the year. Mr. Charles Earl Smith, Jr. (ada) Rocky heard me say that I was working on a home-place for a person. He cut in the conversation and asked me if I was a contractor. I answered yes and then showed him by Pocket cards from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Smith, Jr. wrote his father's address then said that his father needs two rooms built onto his house. I told him that I could not do anything until September 10, 2002. I went to talk with Mr. Smith Sr. at his son's request (Charles E. Smith, Jr.) on April 16, 2002 at around 7:00 p.m. Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Sr. told me that they were going broke because, they were paying Rocky's bills – His rent, Child support, his rent and his alimony. I also talked with Rocky's cousin who lived next door. Mr. Smith, Sr. & his wife and I talked about building the two rooms. I told the Smith's that I could not do it until the middle of September. I drew some sketches and showed the sketches to them on April 20, 2002. I told them the price for building the two room would be approximately $27,000. Mr. Smith, Sr. called everyday and said I could work anytime I wanted to, including Sat. & Sundays. I went there with a contract for $27,000 on Wednesday, May 8, 2002 at

about 1:00, Mrs. Smith (Dorothy) stated that the bank would let her borrow only $22,000.

Mr. Charles Smith Sr. talked for a while and then asked me if he made the rooms 14' x 20' rather than 16' x 20' would I do it for $22,000. I told him that since I've known them for a long time that I would do it, at that time I filled in a three payment contract, the first payment was to be in the amount of $7,500.00, and the second payment was to be $7500.00 and the third payment was to be $7000.00. The completion date as August 8, 2002. That was the only contract on May 8, 2002.

I rough plumbed the second floor for the bathroom. then I was asked by Mr. Smith, Sr. to change the plans. He asked me to move the bathroom from the second floor room to the roof to make way for a staircase. The staircase was built where the bathroom was suppose to be. I made the said changes and I was still on schedule.

Charles Earl Smith, Jr. asked me after the skeleton had been covered, insulated, and the sub walls inside had been covered to put five new windows in addition to the windows listed on the specification sheet.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, Sr. got a lawyer and sued me for breach of contract, he breached the contract June 20, 2002 when he paid me $3,500.00 when the payment was suppose to be $7,500.00 on the second payment of the contract.

May 2, 2006 we to court, his lawyer Lee Taylor told the court the Rockbridge County Circuit this, Your Honor ladies and gentlemen we have got to stop J.D. Alexander preying on the elders of Rockbridge County.

Mr. Taylor called Mr. Charles E. Smith, Sr. to the stand, he said do you see the man in this court room that busted into your kitchen and demanded that you give him $7,000.00 and sign a second contract, yes sir and pointed at the table where I sitting with my lawyer. Mr. Taylor called Charles E. Smith, Jr. and asked him the same question – Do you see the man that your mother said burst in her kitchen and she called you to tell you this? He pointed to me where I sat with my lawyer, and he answered Yes sir, I've never seen him before in my life. I knew the Smiths' were broke and that Mrs. Dorothy Smith had gone to the bank to borrow $27,000.00 and could borrow only $22,000.00. I knew this on May 8, 2002 when we signed the three part contract, so why would I have broken in their house on May 10, 2002 and demand $7,000.00. I knew they were broke on April 16, 2002 because they told me they were running out of money. I went to the Smiths' house on May 9, 2002 and removed the deck so that Miss utility could inspect the land for utility lines.

Mr. Charles Smith, Jr. didn't tell Mr. and Mrs. Smith that he had $70,000.00 in the bank. In June of 2002 (Rocky) aka Charles E. Smith, Jr. bought an antique Corvette for $19.000.00, new tires for $3,500.00, an

antique guitar for 1,100.00 and $900.00 air conditioner. He showed me and my helper the cash receipts.

Charles Earl Smith, Jr. told me and my helper that this money came from the sale of his house in Roanoke, Va. And that he and his ex-wife split $140,000.00

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I, Jon D. Alexander should be granted this petition because I an innocent of this crime. I have been denied three times –a trial date for an appeal, a rehearing of Department of Professional Regulations (D.O.P.R.) and denied me a court date for a trial for Conspiracy in The Rockbridge County Circuit Court. This unjust matter has caused me hardship, and ruined my reputation, all of this stemmed from helping the Smith Family out.

I AM INNOCENT OF THIS CRIME, LARCENCY.

J. D. ALEXANDER

Est. 1959 (Handyman)

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

I submit that with all the evidence showing my innocence, I pray that I can get back my license and start to work again. (Clear My Name)

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. ALEXANDER
Est. 1959 (Handyman)
316 Massie Street
Lexington, VA 24450
(540) 463-5931

Virginia: In the Circuit Court of Rockbridge County

Charles Earl Smith,
Plaintiff,

v.

Jon D. Alexander,
Defendant.

ENTRY OF JUDGMENT ON VERDICT

The above styled matter came before the court for trial with a jury on May 2, 2006. Present before the court were the parties, represented by counsel. Upon trial of the said case, presentation of evidence, consideration of the law of the facts and law of the case, a verdict was rendered by the jury for the Defendant on Count One, Breach of Contract, for the Defendant on Count Two, Fraud and Misrepresentation and for the Plaintiff in the amount of $7,000.00 plus prejudgment interest from January 8, 2003, in the amount of $1, 391.10 on Count Three, Larceny.

Therefore, it is hereby and judged that judgment be entered and docketed upon the verdict of the jury, as set out herein.

May 8, 2006

/s/ Michael S. Irvine, Judge

I ask for this:

/s/ Taylor, Attorney for Plaintiff
Seen and objected to;

/s/ Robert Armstrong, Attorney for Defendant.

Basis for objection is that verdict for plaintiff was contrary to law and evidence.

Virginia:
In the Supreme Court of Virginia, Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 2009.

Jon D. Alexander,
Appellant,

v.

Record No. 090743
Circ. Ct. No.
CL08000123

Charles E. Smith, Jr., et al.,
Appellees.

From the Circuit Court of Rockbridge County

Upon review of the record in this case and consideration of the argument submitted in support of and in opposition to the granting of an appeal, the Court is of the opinion there is no reversible error in the judgment complained of. Accordingly, the Court refuses the petition for appeal.

A Copy,

Teste:

Patricia L. Harrington, Clerk

By: /s/ Ebby Edwards
Deputy Clerk

Virginia:

In the Supreme Court of Virginia, Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 2009.

Jon D. Alexander,
Appellant,

v.

Record No. 090743
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Charles E. Smith, Jr., et al.,
Appellees.

Upon a Petition for Rehearing

On consideration of the petition of the appellant to set aside the judgment rendered herein on the 21st day of July, 2009 and grant a rehearing thereof, the prayer of the said petition is denied.

A Copy,

Teste:

Patricia L. Harrington, Clerk

By: /s/ Ebby Edwards
Deputy Clerk

Authorities

Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963), argued 15 Jan. 1963, decided 18 Mar. 1963 by vote of 9 to 0; Black for the Court, Douglas, Clark and Haarlan concurring. Clarence Gideon was charged with breaking and entering a poolroom with intent to commit a misdemeanor, a felony under Florida Law. Being without funds, Gideon requested that counsel be appointed for him; the Florida trial court refused and Gideon conducted his own defense " about as well as could be expected from a layman" (p. 337). The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Gideon filed a habeas corpus petition in the Florida Supreme Court claiming that his federal constitutional rights had been abridged by the trial court's refusal to appoint counsel for him; the Florida Supreme Court denied relief and Gideon appealed in forma pauperis to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court appointed Abe Fortas, a prominent lawyer who alter served as a justice, to argue Gideon's case and address whether "Betts v. Brady (1942)" should be overruled. Betts had held that, in state courts, the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause only require that counsel provide indigents in special circumstances. However, the Court had not upheld a single denial of right to counsel under the Betts rule since its 1950 decision in Quicksal v. Michigan. The Court was looking for an opportunity to overrule Betts, and Gideon provided that opportunity.

A unanimous Court overruled Betts and held the Sixth Amendment, as applied to states by the

Fourteenth Amendment, required the counsel be appointed to represent indigent defendants charged with serious offenses in state criminal trials. At his retrial, Gideon was represented by appointed counsel who uncovered new defense witnesses and discredited prosecution witnesses; a new jury acquitted Gideon.

In overruling Betts, Justice Hugo Black, for the majority, argued that the Court was "returning to...old precedents, sounder we believe than the new" (p. 334). In Powell v. Alabama (1932), the Court had held that when an indigent defendant is charged with a capital offense in state court and is incapable of making his own defense, due process requires that counsel be appointed for him. It noted that "the right to be heard would be of little avail if it did not comprehend the right to be heard by counsel" (p. 68). In Johnson v. Zerbst (1938), the Court declared a right to appointed counsel in federal criminal cases. By 1942, thirty-five states required counsel be appointed to represent indigents in serious non-capital as well as capital cases; but in Argersinger v. Hamlin (1972), the Court extended the right to appointed counsel to misdemeanors when the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment. In another case decided the same day as Gideon, Douglas v. California, the Court held that the Equal Protection Clause conferred a right to appoint counsel for first appeals of rights. In subsequent years, Gideon spawned two lines of cases. One series of cases deals with Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel and at what stages of the criminal justice process the defendant must be allowed the benefit of counsel. Antoher line of Cases acknowledges that

the right to counsel and attempts to develop standards for determining when the right had been denied.

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The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right, misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under "Color of Law". Acts "under color of any law" of a state include not only acts done by state officials within the bounds or limits of their lawful authority, but also acts done without and beyond the bounds of their lawful authority; provided that, in order for unlawful acts of an official to be done under "color of law", the unlawful acts must be done while such official is purporting or pretending to act in the performance of his official duties, that is to say, the unlawful acts must consist of an abuse or misuse of power which is possessed by the official only because he is an official; and the unlawful acts must be of such a nature of character, and be committed under such circumstances that they would not occur but for the fact that the person committing them was an official then and therefore exercising his official powers outside the bounds of lawful authority. 42 V.S.C.A . 1993.

COLOR OF OFFICE

Pretense of official right to do act made by one who has no such right. An act under color of office is an act of an officer who claims authority to do the act by reason of his office when the office does not confer on him any such authority.

CONSTITUTIONAL TORT

Every person who under color of any stature, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any state or territory, subject or causes to be subject, any citizen of the United States or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and Laws shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. V.S.C.A. 1983 Color of law.

Open enforcement cases reflect only those complaints for which a departmental investigation has determined that sufficient evidence exists to establish probably cause on a violation of the law or regulations. Only those that have proceeded through an investigation to the adjudication stage are displayed. Complaints involving allegations of criminal activity and cases subject to alternative dispute resolution are not disclosure and therefore are not displayed. The D.O.P.O.R. Board error in explaining why

they would not investigate my case as a matter of fact, told me that they don't do investigations.

Defendants here had the burden of producing evidence tending to overcome plaintiff's prima face showing that the defendants violated the laws and the Constitution of the Commonwealth and the United States.

Amendment V (1791) No person shall be held for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in the time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the offense to be twice put in jeopardy against himself, no be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; not shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment VI (1791) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed which District shall have been previously ascertained by law and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have a compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Required Proof – The conspiracy statute does not require proof of actual malice, the statutes merely require proof of legal malice, i.e., that defendant acted intentionally, purposely, and without lawful justification. Commercial Bus. Sys. v. BellSouth Services, Inc. 249 Va. 39, 453 S.E. 2nd 2b1 (1995). In this case Allen Realty Corp. v. Holbert 227 Va, 441.318 S.E. 2d 592 1984. The defendants did show malice by perjuring and calling me a thief.

Elements of Offense – To recover in an action for conspiracy to harm a business, the Plaintiff must prove (1) a combination of two or more persons for the purpose of willfully and maliciously injuring Plaintiff in his business, and (2) resulting in damage to Plaintiff. To recover in an action under this section, plaintiff must prove (1) a combination of two or more persons for purpose of willfully and maliciously injuring plaintiff in his business and (2) resulting damage to Plaintiff. Saliba v. Exxon Corp., 865 F SUPP. 306 (W.D.Va. 1994) AFF'd, 62 F. 3rd 322 (4th cir. 1995).

This statutory action provides a remedy for wrongful conduct directed to the business. An injury to one's business is clearly an injury to one's property interest. Federate Graphics Cos. v. Napotnik, 424 F SUPP. 291 (E.D. Va. 1976). Picture Lake Campground, Inc. v. Holiday Inns, Inc., 497 7. SUPP 358 (E.d. Va 1980).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I, Jon D. Alexander (Handyman) met Mr. Charles Earl Smith, Jr. on April 16, 2002 at about 4:30 p.m. at Fisher Auto Parts. I was engaged in a conversation with a gentleman whom I had worked with earlier in the year. Mr. Charles Earl Smith, Jr. (ada) Rocky heard me say that I was working on a home-place for a person. He cut in the conversation and asked me if I was a contractor. I answered yes and then showed him by Pocket cards from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Smith, Jr. wrote his father's address then said that his father needs two rooms built onto his house. I told him that I could not do anything until September 10, 2002. I went to talk with Mr. Smith Sr. at his son's request (Charles E. Smith, Jr.) on April 16, 2002 at around 7:00 p.m. Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Sr. told me that they were going broke because, they were paying Rocky's bills – His rent, Child support, his rent and his alimony. I also talked with Rocky's cousin who lived next door. Mr. Smith, Sr. & his wife and I talked about building the two rooms. I told the Smith's that I could not do it until the middle of September. I drew some sketches and showed the sketches to them on April 20, 2002. I told them the price for building the two room would be approximately $27,000. Mr. Smith, Sr. called everyday and said I could work anytime I wanted to, including Sat. & Sundays. I went there with a contract for $27,000 on Wednesday, May 8, 2002 at

about 1:00, Mrs. Smith (Dorothy) stated that the bank would let her borrow only $22,000.

Mr. Charles Smith Sr. talked for a while and then asked me if he made the rooms 14' x 20' rather than 16' x 20' would I do it for $22,000. I told him that since I've known them for a long time that I would do it, at that time I filled in a three payment contract, the first payment was to be in the amount of $7,500.00, and the second payment was to be $7500.00 and the third payment was to be $7000.00. The completion date as August 8, 2002. That was the only contract on May 8, 2002.

I rough plumbed the second floor for the bathroom. then I was asked by Mr. Smith, Sr. to change the plans. He asked me to move the bathroom from the second floor room to the roof to make way for a staircase. The staircase was built where the bathroom was suppose to be. I made the said changes and I was still on schedule.

Charles Earl Smith, Jr. asked me after the skeleton had been covered, insulated, and the sub walls inside had been covered to put five new windows in addition to the windows listed on the specification sheet.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, Sr. got a lawyer and sued me for breach of contract, he breached the contract June 20, 2002 when he paid me $3,500.00 when the payment was suppose to be $7,500.00 on the second payment of the contract.

May 2, 2006 we went to court, his lawyer Lee Taylor told the court the Rockbridge County Circuit this, Your Honor ladies and gentlemen we have got to stop J.D. Alexander from preying on the elders of Rockbridge County.

Mr. Taylor called Mr. Charles E. Smith, Sr. to the stand, he said do you see the man in this court room that busted into your kitchen and demanded that you give him $7,000.00 and sign a second contract, yes sir and pointed at the table where I sitting with my lawyer. Mr. Taylor called Charles E. Smith, Jr. and asked him the same question – Do you see the man that your mother said burst in her kitchen and she called you to tell you this? He pointed to me where I sat with my lawyer, and he answered Yes sir, I've never seen him before in my life. I knew the Smiths' were broke and that Mrs. Dorothy Smith had gone to the bank to borrow $27,000.00 and could borrow only $22,000.00. I knew this on May 8, 2002 when we signed the three part contract, so why would I have broken in their house on May 10, 2002 and demand $7,000.00. I knew they were broke on April 16, 2002 because they told me they were running out of money. I went to the Smiths' house on May 9, 2002 and removed the deck so that Miss utility could inspect the land for utility lines.

Mr. Charles Smith, Jr. didn't tell Mr. and Mrs. Smith that he had $70,000.00 in the bank. In June of 2002 (Rocky) aka Charles E. Smith, Jr. bought an antique Corvette for

$19.000.00, new tires for $3,500.00, an antique guitar for 1,100.00 and $900.00 air conditioner. He showed me and my helper the cash receipts.

Charles Earl Smith, Jr. told me and my helper that this money came from the sale of his house in Roanoke, Va. And that he and his ex-wife split $140,000.00

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Mr. Lee Taylor, the lawyer for Mr. Charles Earl Smith, Sr. told the court that I was preying on the elders of Rockbridge County.

Judge Michael Irvine erred when he did not tell the jury that in order to find me or anyone guilty of Larceny they had to prove four (4) Elements of Larceny.

In court on May 2, 2006 Mr. Lee Taylor called Mr. Steve Paulk to the stand as a supposedly an expert witness on building contracting, Mr. Paulk was in fact an imposter. Mr. Paulk stated that the he had been in the contracting business since 1977 – when in fact he was not ever in contracting at all. Anyone that has been in the contracting business surely would know the formula for squaring up any irregular shape, 3, 4, 5, he did not know this.

In Mr. Charles E. Smith, Sr.'s deposition he stated that he has known me for

35 to 40 years, yet in court he said that he had never seen me before I broke into his kitchen on the tenth of May 2002 and asked them for a $7,000.00 check and to sign another contract. There is no evidence of a $7,000.00 check nor a second contract. All of this was supposed to have taken place after his son went to work early that morning. I was not in town that morning. Why would Mrs. Smith, his wife call my wife at 12:00 noon and leave a message for me to come and pick up the check as first payment on May 10th, 2002? Mr. Charles E. Smith, Sr. gave me a check at 2:00 p.m. on May 10th, 2002. I took it to the bank to deposit and learned that there was no money in that account to cover that check at that time. Ms. Mary Johnson who was working on the loan said that they will close the loan on Monday, May 13, 2002. (BAD CHECK) Breach of Contract.

Mr. Charles Earl Smith's, Sr. deposition was not allowed in court: Page 2 of his deposition: Q: How long have you known him? A: I've known Jon for a long time sir. Q: How long is a long time? A: I don't know, I'd say maybe 35-40 years, I would guess.

Charles Earl Smith's Jr. deposition to the Informal Fact Finding Hearing stated on Page 14, question 11-12, Ms. Traylor asked: Mr. Smith, Jr. did you run Mr. Alexander from your project? A: 13-14 Mr. Smith, Jr.: Yes I .. I terminated his employment .. with my father present. Lawyer Taylor and the Smiths said in court that I quit and that I

walked off the job. This deposition was from Inge and Associates LTD.

Victoria Traylor, James Hollar, Nick Christner, David B. Ashe, Robert F. McDonnell, J. W. Deboer were co-conspirators, they knew that Mr. James Hollar was not a Hearing Officer s 9-6.14:14.1 Conspiracy, 18.2-499, Perjury 18.2.434 (Cole 1950, s 18.1-273 through 18.1-275;1960, c. 358;1972.c.823 1975.cc.14.15.

Mr. Hollar and Victoria Traylor said that I was convicted of Breach of Contract, Misrepresentation, and fraud and took $70,000.00 from the Smiths. J.W. Deboer said that I had several complaints to the Contractors' Fund. This is what they told to the Governer's 12 Panel Board of the D.O.P.R. Lawyer Lee Taylor and all the other appellee(s) defrauded the Commonwealth. The Circuit Court found me Not Guilty on Count (1), Breach of Contract, Not Guilty on Count (2), Misrepresentation and Fraud.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I, Jon D. Alexander should be granted this petition because I an innocent of this crime. I have been denied three times –a trial date for an appeal, a rehearing of Department of Professional Regulations (D.O.P.R.) and denied me a court date for a trial for Conspiracy in The Rockbridge County Circuit

Court. This unjust matter has caused me hardship, and ruined my reputation, all of this stemmed from helping the Smith Family out.

I AM INNOCENT OF THIS CRIME, LARCENCY.

J. D. ALEXANDER

Est. 1959 (Handyman)

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

I submit that with all the evidence showing my innocence, I pray that I can get back my license and start to work again. (Clear My Name)

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. ALEXANDER
Est. 1959 (Handyman)
316 Massie Street
Lexington, VA 24450
(540) 463-5931

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify as required by Rule 44.2 that this Petition for Rehearing is limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial and controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented. I hereby certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Jon D. Alexander

Virginia: In the Circuit Court of Rockbridge County

Charles Earl Smith,
Plaintiff,

v.

Jon D. Alexander,
Defendant.

ENTRY OF JUDGMENT ON VERDICT

The above styled matter came before the court for trial with a jury on May 2, 2006. Present before the court were the parties, represented by counsel. Upon trial of the said case, presentation of evidence, consideration of the law of the facts and law of the case, a verdict was rendered by the jury for the Defendant on Count One, Breach of Contract, for the Defendant on Count Two, Fraud and Misrepresentation and for the Plaintiff in the amount of $7,000.00 plus prejudgment interest from January 8, 2003, in the amount of $1, 391.10 on Count Three, Larceny.

Therefore, it is hereby and judged that judgment be entered and docketed upon the verdict of the jury, as set out herein.

May 8, 2006

/s/ Michael S. Irvine, Judge

I ask for this:

/s/ Taylor, Attorney for Plaintiff
Seen and objected to;

/s/ Robert Armstrong, Attorney for Defendant.

Basis for objection is that verdict for plaintiff was contrary to law and evidence.

Virginia:
In the Supreme Court of Virginia, Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 2009.

Jon D. Alexander,
Appellant,

v.

Record No. 090743
Circ. Ct. No.
CL08000123

Charles E. Smith, Jr., et al.,
Appellees.

From the Circuit Court of Rockbridge County

Upon review of the record in this case and consideration of the argument submitted in support of and in opposition to the granting of an appeal, the Court is of the opinion there is no reversible error in the judgment complained of. Accordingly, the Court refuses the petition for appeal.

A Copy,

Teste:

Patricia L. Harrington, Clerk

By: /s/ Ebby Edwards
Deputy Clerk

Virginia:

In the Supreme Court of Virginia, Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 2009.

Jon D. Alexander,
Appellant,

v. Record No. 090743
Circ. Ct. No.
CL08000123

Charles E. Smith, Jr., et al.,
Appellees.

Upon a Petition for Rehearing

On consideration of the petition of the appellant to set aside the judgment rendered herein on the 21st day of July, 2009 and grant a rehearing thereof, the prayer of the said petition is denied.

A Copy,

Teste:

Patricia L. Harrington, Clerk

By: /s/ Ebby Edwards
Deputy Clerk

Authorities

Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963), argued 15 Jan. 1963, decided 18 Mar. 1963 by vote of 9 to 0; Black for the Court, Douglas, Clark and Haarlan concurring. Clarence Gideon was charged with breaking and entering a poolroom with intent to commit a misdemeanor, a felony under Florida Law. Being without funds, Gideon requested that counsel be appointed for him; the Florida trial court refused and Gideon conducted his own defense " about as well as could be expected from a layman" (p. 337). The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Gideon filed a habeas corpus petition in the Florida Supreme Court claiming that his federal constitutional rights had been abridged by the trial court's refusal to appoint counsel for him; the Florida Supreme Court denied relief and Gideon appealed in forma pauperis to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court appointed Abe Fortas, a prominent lawyer who alter served as a justice, to argue Gideon's case and address whether "Betts v. Brady (1942)" should be overruled. Betts had held that, in state courts, the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause only require that counsel provide indigents in special circumstances. However, the Court had not upheld a single denial of right to counsel under the Betts rule since its 1950 decision in Quicksal v. Michigan. The Court was looking for an opportunity to overrule Betts, and Gideon provided that opportunity.

A unanimous Court overruled Betts and held the Sixth Amendment, as applied to states by the

Fourteenth Amendment, required the counsel be appointed to represent indigent defendants charged with serious offenses in state criminal trials. At his retrial, Gideon was represented by appointed counsel who uncovered new defense witnesses and discredited prosecution witnesses; a new jury acquitted Gideon.

In overruling Betts, Justice Hugo Black, for the majority, argued that the Court was "returning to...old precedents, sounder we believe than the new" (p. 334). In Powell v. Alabama (1932), the Court had held that when an indigent defendant is charged with a capital offense in state court and is incapable of making his own defense, due process requires that counsel be appointed for him. It noted that "the right to be heard would be of little avail if it did not comprehend the right to be heard by counsel" (p. 68). In Johnson v. Zerbst (1938), the Court declared a right to appointed counsel in federal criminal cases. By 1942, thirty-five states required counsel be appointed to represent indigents in serious non-capital as well as capital cases; but in Argersinger v. Hamlin (1972), the Court extended the right to appointed counsel to misdemeanors when the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment. In another case decided the same day as Gideon, Douglas v. California, the Court held that the Equal Protection Clause conferred a right to appoint counsel for first appeals of rights. In subsequent years, Gideon spawned two lines of cases. One series of cases deals with Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel and at what stages of the criminal justice process the defendant must be allowed the benefit of counsel. Antoher line of Cases acknowledges that

the right to counsel and attempts to develop standards for determining when the right had been denied.

U.S. Code: Title 28, § 1746. Unsworn declarations under penalty of perjury

Wherever, under any law of the United States or under any rule, regulation, order, or requirement made pursuant to law, any matter is required or permitted to be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the sworn declaration, verification, certificate, statement, oath, or affidavit, in writing of the person making the same (other than a deposition, or an oath of office, or an oath required to be taken before a specified official other than a notary public), such matter may, with like force and effect, be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the unsworn declaration, certificate, verification, or statement, in writing of such person which is subscribed by him, as true under penalty of perjury, and dated, in substantially the following form:

(1) If executed without the United States: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)".

(2) If executed within the United States, its territories, possessions, or commonwealths: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)".

Search 28 U.S.C. § 451 : US Code - Section 451: Definitions

As used in this title:
The term "court of the United States" includes the Supreme Court of the United States, courts of appeals, district courts constituted by chapter 5 of this title, including the Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior. The terms "district court" and "district court of the United States" mean the courts constituted by chapter 5 of this title. The term "judge of the United States" includes judges of the courts of appeals, district courts, Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress, the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior. The term "justice of the United States" includes the Chief Justice of the United States and the associate justices of the Supreme Court. The terms "district" and "judicial district" means the districts enumerated in Chapter 5 of this title. The term "department" means one of the executive departments enumerated in section 1 of Title 5, unless the context shows that such term was intended to describe the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the government. The term "agency" includes any department, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States or any corporation in which the United States has a proprietary interest, unless the context shows that such term was intended to be used in a more limited sense.

28 U.S.C. § 2403: US Code - Section 2403: Intervention by United States or a State; constitutional question

(a) In any action, suit or proceeding in a court of the United States to which the United States or any agency, officer or employee thereof is not a party, wherein the constitutionality of any Act of Congress affecting the public interest is drawn in question, the court shall certify such fact to the Attorney General, and shall permit the United States to intervene for presentation of evidence, if evidence is otherwise admissible in the case, and for argument on the question of constitutionality. The United States shall, subject to the applicable provisions of law, have all the rights of a party and be subject to all liabilities of a party as to court costs to the extent necessary for a proper presentation of the facts and law relating to the question of constitutionality.

(b) In any action, suit, or proceeding in a court of the United States to which a State or any agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party, wherein the constitutionality of any statute of that State affecting the public interest is drawn in question, the court shall certify such fact to the attorney general of the State, and shall permit the State to intervene for presentation of evidence, if evidence is otherwise admissible in the case, and for argument on the question of constitutionality. The State shall, subject to the applicable provisions of law, have all the rights of a party and be subject to all liabilities of a party as to court costs to the extent necessary for a proper presentation of the facts and law relating to the question of constitutionality.